

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 30, 1864.

NO 377.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

S T A T E M E N T

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is..... 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Direc-

tors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest..... 21,151 12

Amount due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,683 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. " " " due..... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted..... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000..... \$ 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz:

630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolor summo*. Both cases awaiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated, and that the portion thereof of interest is held to secure the payment of unclaimed property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILL, President.

W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and fully believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw-329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[Continued.]

Schedule B.

STAMP DUTIES.

Dolls. Cts.

Conveyance—Deeds, instruments, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser, or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents.....

When the consideration exceeds five hundred dollars, and does not exceed one thousand dollars, one dollar.....

And for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, twenty-five cents.....

Warehouse receipt for property, goods, wares, or merchandise, or otherwise provided for, in any public or private warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed five hundred dollars, ten cents.....

Exceeding in value five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, twenty cents.....

Exceeding in value one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, ten cents.....

Warehouse receipt, for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind, not otherwise provided for, held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, twenty-five cents.....

Weighers' returns, if for a weight not exceeding five thousand pounds, ten cents.....

Exceeding five thousand pounds, twenty-five cents.....

Legal Documents:

Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either by law or equity, fifty cents.....

Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of record, is one hundred dollars, or over, fifty cents.....

Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit for one hundred dollars or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid,) fifty cents.....

Writs or other process on appeals from Justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, for one hundred dollars, fifty cents.....

Playing Cards.—For and upon every pack of whatever number, when the retail price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, and not exceeding the sum of fifty cents, three cents.....

Exceeding the retail price of twenty-five cents, and not exceeding the sum of fifty cents, three cents.....

Exceeding the retail price of fifty cents, and not exceeding one dollar, five cents.....

Exceeding the retail price of one dollar for every additional dollar or fractional part thereof, in excess of one dollar, fifteen cents.....

Exceeding the retail price of one dollar, for very additional fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one dollar, five cents.....

[To be continued.]

Receipts for the pay of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment of decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, two cents.....

2 When in parcels or packages containing one hundred matches or less for each parcel package, one cent.....

3 When in parcels or packages containing more than one hundred and not more than two hundred matches, for each parcel or package, two cents.....

4 And for every additional one hundred matches or fractional part thereof, one cent.....

5 For all cigar lights, and wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed for friction lights, after the manner provided. Provided, That the stamp duties herein provided for on friction or lucifer matches made in part of wood, or cigar lights or wax tapers, shall not be imposed until the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; but until that time the tax shall be assessed and collected as heretofore, and on and after said first day of September every package or parcel sold by any person, firm, company, or corporation, shall be stamped as herein required.

Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or any similar articles, except as hereinbefore provided, paid at every picture of which the retail price shall not exceed twenty-five cents, two cents.....

6 Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of record, is one hundred dollars, or over, fifty cents.....

Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit for one hundred dollars or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid,) fifty cents.....

7 Writs or other process on appeals from Justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, for one hundred dollars, fifty cents.....

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40 Exceeding the retail price of one dollar, for every additional fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, in

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: The election for President will be held in November, and as we feel a decided interest in this election, we are anxious to know whether or not we are allowed to vote? And if so, will you do us the kindness to send us, not only a copy of the law, but the blank poll book, and such instructions as are necessary to make the election correct?

It is with great pain and mortification that we read of the dissensions among the authorities in Kentucky. No success, on the part of Gov. Bramlette, over the Federal authority—even were he right—can be other than disastrous to our people. We—soldiers of Kentucky—have braved three years of dreadful war under the National flag, for our Nation's life; and did our people only know the dangers, hardships, and sufferings, we have undergone, and so patiently borne, to save our nation's honor, and to make our State a name that her people should not blush at, they would turn a deaf ear to all minor considerations.

Give us a cheering word—at least a little notice. Other States have agents here. We have goods marked from New York Sanitary Commission, and from other States; but none from Kentucky—the dearest name to us. We have to look elsewhere for friends and sympathy.

We agreed to sustain the honor of our State in the great struggle for human freedom. We war for the nation's life, and the nation's honor; and not for the negro. It is the white man for whose hands the shackles are already forged. Look over the treason-born "Confederacy," from one end to the other: Does history furnish a parallel of subjugation so complete, so cruel, so full of sufferings, and in so short a time, as its traitors and authorities have instituted and accomplished? And yet, in Kentucky as well elsewhere, many would-be esteemed high principled men,—men who boast of freedom, of historic honor, mingle with those who rejoice at our misfortunes—with those who mingle treason in their speeches; yea, bloody treason in their midnight conclaves!

These men make mention of our honorable bravery and noble daring! And yet they cry "Peace!" when we have cleared the way, and are about to throttle the villains who have broke the peace, spread desolation far and wide, and brought mourning upon the land, like a pall of darkness and gloom. The eulogies of such men are hateful—as insults to us. They are curses upon our successes, and hell-bound in their purposes.

I am truly yours &c., W.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1864.

A. G. HODGES, Esq.: When I saw you, some weeks since at the St. Nicholas, I promised I would communicate with you upon the political complexion of this great city, as it should present itself later in the canvas. I take this opportunity to redeem my promise, believing that, although there remains some 6 weeks until the presidential election, yet the current, the ripple of the stream, points as infallibly to the end of its course as it will do a month later. If, as the poet affirms, "coming events cast their shadows before," it is not difficult, I think, to prognosticate what the "events" will be.

In brief, then, a great change in public sentiment has occurred since you were here. To comprehend this in its full extent, we must recall the fact that Grant's slow progress, our various checks and rebuffs; the increasing strength of the enemy's forces in the Southwest; the rise in gold, and, by correspondence, of all kinds of property—these things, exaggerated by the opposition, and every day forced upon our sight by their ingenuity, had depressed the minds of the people to a low degree. To estimate how low, you have only to read the files of our most loyal and patriotic papers through the months of July and August. There is not a word of encouragement to a column of croaking and despondency. At the loyal league and strong band meetings, the same tone of despondency prevailed. A gloom had settled, in fact, upon all hearts, and for one I had well nigh despaired. It almost appeared to me, that the salvation of the country rested upon the doings of the Chicago Convention.

But now all has changed! Gold at 175 (from 293) Atlanta ours; Mobile within our grasp, the moment we want it; Sherman's two magnificent victories; and best of all the Chicago Convention with Wood for its platform and McClellan for its nominee!

That Mr. Lincoln's election is as clear a thing as ever a "coming event" can be, no loyal man will doubt. And that great progress will be made in closing out the Jeff. Davis concern at Richmond, before the auspicious day in November, is, like Paul's deposition of faith, "the substance of things hoped for."

Your friend,

S.

Deserters from our army who go into the rebel lines deserve no sympathy from loyal men, but they are so badly treated that a rebel paper, the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, protests against the inhumanity practiced towards them. It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis not long since issued a proclamation inviting the aliens and conscripts in our army to desert, and offering them a safe passage through the Confederacy. The North Carolina paper shows what such promises are worth.

The Rebel Commissioner Ould claims to hold two thousand of our officers as prisoners; but admits that we have four thousand of theirs. On the subject of men he was silent.

In regard to the political contest going on in the North, the Rebels expressed freely a hope that McClellan would be elected; not so much on his account, as because, in the event of the election of the Chicago ticket, these expelled officers went to Richmond, where they were immediately put in prison to remain during the war, for having proclaimed themselves to be traitors.

A Rebel Lie Refuted.

Gen. Sherman thus stamps the hand on an infamous rebel lie:—

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.
To Louisville Agent of the Associated Press:

Your press dispatches of the twenty-first embrace one from Macon, on the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with the addition that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines. Of course that is false, and it is due to correct it as far as rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, during the truce four hundred and forty-six families were moved south, making seven hundred and five adults, eight hundred and sixty children, and seventy-nine servants, with sixteen hundred and forty-one pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which I have a perfect recollection by name and articles.

At the end of the truce, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had a general supervision of the business, received from Major Clark, of General Hood's staff, the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21.
Colonel: Our official communication is about to cease. You will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy, and in many instances your positive kindness, I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARK,
Maj. and A. J. G. Hood's Staff.

To Lieut. Col. Willard Warner of Major Gen. Sherman's staff.
I also send you a copy of the Mayor's letter:—

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 20, 1864.

On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Generals Sherman, Sloane, and Ward; Col. Colman, Col. Ledge, Maj. Beck, Capt. Scott, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Flagg, and all officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens, and in the transaction of my private business, for their kindness to me, and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties devolving upon me as Mayor of the city.

Respectfully, JAS. M. CALHOUN."

I would not notice this, but I know the people of the North are liable to be misled by a falsehood circulated for special purposes and by a desperate enemy, and will be relieved by the assurance that not only care, but real kindness, has been extended to the families who have lost their houses by the acts of their male protectors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Rebel Prisoners at Elmira for Mac.

The Daily Advertiser, of Elmira, New York, says on the 1st September, on hearing of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton the rebel prisoners confined at that place held a ratification meeting, and gives the following account of the proceedings:

Our reporter was not permitted to enter the sacred precinct devoted to McClellan's rebel prisoners, but from notes taken from the outside we have the following:

The crowded shouted for Dart. He came before them, and thought they ought to have a little more shout, so they shouted. He called for shouts from another corner, so they shouted accordingly in every corner, and then Dart said he was "so full he couldn't say anything."

Mr. M. of S.C., was the next speaker. He gave the gathering a bit of that telling eloquence upon which he prides himself. The speaker said this was only a little spontaneous gathering, but when the news of McClellan's nomination reached the army of Gen. Lee there would be a grand, big, glorious ratification of Geo. B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate. The speaker had heard Gen. Lee say that he had rather fight McClellan than any other Northern General. "Little Mac" never took undue advantage, in fact, never took any advantage, but Grant was mean—he kept "flanking" and he had "flanked" Lee, and our other Democratic brethren with him, all the way from the Rapidan to Richmond, and if we don't elect McClellan, Grant will "flank Lee into the Gulf of Mexico." [Cheers for McClellan and Lee, and groans for Grant.] At this point "taps" were beat by the guard and our reporter was obliged to leave.

From the Louisville Union Press.]

Disgraceful Work.

Captain B. P. Sloan, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was captured August 17th 1864, at White Oak Swamp, on Hancock's line, has just returned from Richmond, having left the Libby Prison September, 12.

He states that two hundred and thirty of our officers are imprisoned in Richmond, and about four thousand five hundred men. The officers are confined in the Libby; the men are all sent to Belle Isle; that Richmond has not been for some time the depot for prisoners, all being sent into interior towns; but that since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad, and the Danville Railroad, the only remaining outlet, is subject to be cut by frequent raids by United States cavalry, the Rebel authorities do not dare to transport officers and men captured from the armies operating before the Rebel capital beyond that city, and hereafter, until opportunity serves for their transfer to other points, they will all be held there.

Capt. Sloan was treated with kindness by the residents of Richmond with whom he was brought in contact, and his personal appearance, so far as his prison life is concerned, indicates the fact. The sentiment of all our captured men, so far as he came in contact with them, was a willingness to suffer to any extent the hardships of imprisonment, rather than enable the Rebels, by an exchange, to fill up their armies with forty or fifty thousand fresh troops; and that all these prisoners understand that recruiting from such a source is the only chance left to the Rebels to reinforce their arms and to enable them much longer to prolong the war.

The Rebel Commissioner Ould claims to hold two thousand of our officers as prisoners; but admits that we have four thousand of theirs. On the subject of men he was silent.

In regard to the political contest going on in the North, the Rebels expressed freely a hope that McClellan would be elected; not so much on his account, as because, in the event of the election of the Chicago ticket, these expelled officers went to Richmond, where they were immediately put in prison to remain during the war, for having proclaimed themselves to be traitors.

McClellan on the Peninsula.

Immediately after Gen. McClellan abandoned the Peninsula, Rev. J. J. Marks, an army Chaplain, wrote and published a history of "The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia." In this book—which was not written for political effect, but by one who was a witness of the scenes he describes, gives the following description of McClellan's retreat from the victory which the gallant army of the Potomac had won:

The battle was over, but the cannonading still continued, and shells and balls of every kind tore through the woods in a ceaseless whirlwind of fury. In the meantime thousands of Confederates fled in the wildest disorder from the scene, and hid themselves in swamps and hollows; soldiers without guns, horsemen without caps and swords, came to the hospitals in the battle-field of Glendale, and reported that their regiments and brigades were swept away, and that they alone were "escaped to tell the tale."

It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster that General McClellan ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James river, after we had gained so decided a victory. When this great order was received by the impatient and eager army, consternation and amazement overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Some refused to obey the command. General Martindale shed tears of shame. The brave and chivalrous Kearny said in the presence of many officers: "I Philip Kearny, an old soldier give my solemn protest against this order for retreat—we ought, instead of retreating to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

And with all, hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush of triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retiring from the enemy utterly broken, scattered and panic stricken.

When there was not a toe within miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a violent and triumphant enemy.

Chicago Sympathy for Soldiers.

In a recent speech at Dayton, Ohio, Gen. Schenck spoke as follows of "sympathy" plank of the Chicago platform:

There is another plank in the platform, and I think it is the tail of the whole. The Chicago Convention expresses its deep sympathy with our soldiers in the field, and its determination to give them their care and protection, in the event of their obtaining power. What do you think of that, soldiers, if there is any here? Would you not like to have a little manifestation of the love and sympathy in advance, before you trust these fellows? Don't you think it strange that as party, they have always opposed your right to vote while you were absent, fighting for your firesides and your glorious country? Would it not have been more becoming to them, with George Pendleton at their head, to have voted for money to pay you, and for more troops to reinforce you, before they begin talking such hypocrisy?

The care and protection of the dear soldiers! Suppose the dear soldiers had no votes, would their bowels of compassion have been so much moved? Suppose they had succeeded in preventing the soldiers from voting, would you have had that plank in the platform? I rather think not. A vote is a potent thing. It has the effect in striking backward that the bayonet has in striking forward. A ticket and a bullet in the hands of a soldier will kill a rebel in either direction.

Suddenly, after calling them Lincoln's

hirelings, denouncing them in public and private, they are filled with love for the dear boys in the field, and want them to understand, if they will help them to put the Democratic party in power, nobody will so well protect them as they will.

I know something of the feelings of soldiers. I know the soldiers are not fools. I know with what scorn they spit upon such hypocritical pretences now when wanting their votes, when it is necessary to get their help. You cannot catch these birds with that kind of chaff.

CAUSES DECIDED.

SEPT. 27, 1864.

YOUNG v. IRVIN ET AL, HARDIN; PETITION FOR REHEARING OVERRULLED.

DAY v. KILLUM ET AL, NICHOLAS; MOTION BY APPELLEES TO SET ASIDE ORDER OF HEARING AND JUDGMENT.

SMYER V. WARREN & COMPANY, JEFFERSON; PETITION FOR REHEARING FILED BY APPELLANT.

NELSON V. PEDDICKARD, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

THOMPSON V. POSTON, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

BUSH V. SAME, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

PRICE V. CAPERTON, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

MILLER ET AL V. BELL ET AL, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

BUTLER V. RENNICK, CLARKE; CONTINUED.

EXTRACT.

II. THE attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following orders:

HEAD QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERALS.

SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERALS.

SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY.

EXTRACT.

III. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following orders:

JAMES B. FRY, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

W. H. SIDELL, MAJ. 15 U. S. INF.

A. A. P. M. G. AND G. S. V. R. S. FOR KY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.

The Secretary of War forbids the recruiting of men in one State to be enlisted to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed)

JAMES B. FRY.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Aug. 15, 1864—[Lou. Press.]—tw7ts-w2t&w2t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

OF SHEIBLY COUNTY, KENTUCKY, ON THE 1ST DAY OF

SEPTEMBER, 1864, AS RUNAWAYS: ONE WOMAN, BLACK

COMPLEXION, NAMED EMMA, AGED ABOUT 20 YEARS;

AND FRANCIS, AGED ABOUT 24 YEARS, AND BLACK

COMPLEXION.

They are supposed to belong to ALLEN BUTLER, OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KY.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C.

September 5, 1864.—w&t1wm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence. . . .

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

A Convention of the "Peace Democracy" is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 8.

The New York World heads an editorial, "McClellan at Malvern." The soldiers, and others who were on that sanguinary field, says that Mac was not there, but spent the day on board of a gunboat.

Forrest's troops are conscripting every white male from sixteen to fifty-five, to reinforce the rebel armies. Maybe he will have a good time when once Rousseau gets up with him.

The London Times thinks the Unionism of the Chicago Convention does not amount to much. The capture of Atlanta and the forts, at Mobile, it says, decides nothing. The Daily News regards our military victories differently, and pronounces the Chicago business as hypocritical.

On the 30th July last the Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer, referring to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebels, said, in a bantering manner: "Gen. Early is stamping Maryland and Pennsylvania in favor of the peace party."

We guess the rebels now think Sheridan is canvassing Virginia in favor of the Union party.

Union Rally at Versailles.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, Hon. Charles Eginton and John. L. Scott, are expected to address the people of Versailles, in Woodford county, on the 1st Monday in October, being the first day of the Woodford Circuit Court.

The loyal people of the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Anderson, and Jessamine are invited to be present.

Correct the Mistatement.

The Louisville Journal, as well as all the other organs of the anti-Union Democracy of this State, are publishing a statement that their party had a ratification meeting at Camp Dick Robinson, on the 17th September. Now they had no such meeting at that place, on that day designated, nor on any other day. Mr. Dick Robinson refused to let the anti Union Democracy desecrate his grounds.

The sensational rumors that the authorities of Georgia had made overtures to, and entered into negotiations with Gen. Sherman, have thrown the Richmond and Charleston papers into spasms, and they are severe in their denunciations of Georgia. And the fact that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued an order relieving from further duty in Hood's army the Georgia militia, does not act as a sedative upon their excited nerves. They tell the authorities of Georgia that they should remember that that State was one of the first to secede from the Union, and if she ever treats for peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold after having got them into the scrape.

Union Demonstration in Cincinnati.

The largest and most imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati, was that of the Union party, which took place there on the evening of the 24th September. The arrangements for it had all been made within the week. The procession was over two miles in length, and took one hour and five minutes to pass a given point. The streets were all illuminated along the line of march. We have seen no estimate of the number in the procession; but it may be surmised from the fact that the Eighth ward was represented by over one thousand men. Thousands of transparencies were in the procession.

Among the speakers on the occasion was Hon. S. P. Chase, who delivered an address very worthy the man and his great talents.

The roughs of the anti Union Democracy assailed the procession at two points; but they were soon quelled; not, however, before they had killed one woman, and wounded others.

The Issue—The Government, or Ruin.

The Poor "Conservatives"

The withdrawal of Fremont from the Presidential race was a terrible blow to the Wickliffe-Harney-Guthrie-Prentiss anti-Union Democracy in Kentucky. They had not recovered from the awful shock which the great victory of Gen. Sheridan gave them, when this last hope of success was taken away from them. Surely, they are an unfortunate set of people. They have taken such a position, and are acting with such a party, that they can not rejoice at the triumph of our armies, because such triumphs must work their ruin. Neither can they rejoice at the harmony produced in the Union party, by the withdrawal of General Fremont from the canvass, because this harmony ruins their last chance of success.

When the first news was received of Sheridan's victory in the Valley of Virginia, and the capture of five thousand rebels, with fifteen battle flags, four thousand stands of small arms, and five pieces of artillery, and that he was driving the rebels in confusion up the Valley, a few Conservatives, who had forgotten that this great victory was in violation of the second resolution of the Chicago platform, exhibited some inclination to smile again. But seeing that this great Union victory was the death knell of the Chicago concern, their smiles turned to confusion, at the awkward condition in which they had, in a thoughtless moment, placed themselves.

But when Fremont withdrew his name from the list of Presidential candidates, in order to make the defeat of McClellan doubly certain, the Conservatives saw that they had been sold; and commenced cursing themselves for having been so foolish as to connect themselves for a single moment with the avowed enemies of their country. And the doleful language of these Conservatives now is: Oh! That we had never heard of Chicago! We are a ruined community!

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State of Kentucky—Harney, Wickliffe, Wolfe, & Co., say he was elected by Lincoln bayonets,—has gone over to Indiana to speak in favor of the election of Joseph E. McDonald, the candidate of the traitorous Sons of Liberty and "peace on any terms" party for Governor, and in opposition to Gov. Morton.

It is not inconsistent and ungrateful for any citizen of Kentucky, professing Unionism—much more so for an incumbent of a State office,—to take an active part in the attempt to defeat Gov. Morton? On every occasion when Kentucky was threatened by rebel hordes, Gov. Morton has sent promptly to the State thousands of Union troops to defend us. And three times he has sent troops promptly to protect Frankfort, when the property and interests of Col. John M. Harlan, in common with all our citizens, were threatened by Morgan's marauders, to assist the citizens to repel the thieving bands, whilst this same Joseph E. McDonald was at the same time concocting schemes with the Sons of Liberty and rebels of Indiana and the South to ensure Morgan's success in overrunning and devastating this State.

We submit, that this course of Mr. Harlan, an officer of the State—elected as a Union man, does not exhibit the character of Kentucky for gratitude in a very favorable light. It is but a poor way of testifying that gratitude expressed privately, and by thanks to the brave Indiana soldiers whilst they were with us, to thus turn upon the man whose aid was so earnestly sought in time of danger, and who so generously and nobly responded to our appeals.

We can assure the Union men of Indiana, the Union men of Kentucky are not to bear the blame of this apparent ingratitude. Col. Harlan, once an unconditional Union man, has cast in his lot with those who were from the first with the rebellion, and with those who, starting out professed Union men, soon became affected with Humphrey Marshall and John C. Breckinridge's "peace" mania and would give no more men and no more money to put down the rebellion,—whilst last year denounced him and his colleagues on the Union ticket as Lincolniates and Abolitionists; but now hail him as a most worthy brother in the cause of McClellan and Pendleton, and the Chicago platform—the instrument by which Vallandigham, Wood, Jeff. Davis & Co., hope and expect to destroy the Union, and build up the Southern Confederacy, and inaugurate a North western Confederacy.

Our opponents in this election manifest great anxiety that all officers and soldiers, all persons enlisted in the service of the country, shall be shut out from the polls, but that the door shall be thrown wide open to those who have fought in the rebel armies, or in other ways given aid and comfort to the rebel cause. Through the rebel organ, the Democrat, the men who have forfeited all rights by fighting against the country are told, that, in spite of all law, they have just as good a right to vote to-day as any voter in the land. Why is the Democrat thus shamefully anxious for traitors to vote? Why but because it knows that they are the hope of its traitor ticket?—Louisville Journal August 3, 1863.

The reader will see why this "noise and confusion" about military interference is now taken up by the Journal. Having miscegenated with the "Wickliffe-Harney party,"—with which the traitors desired to vote last year, the Journal now wants all the traitors and expatriated rebels to vote, knowing that, as in 1863, they wish to vote with the traitors for the Chicago anti-Union platform and nominees. Why is the Journal and the McClellan leaders in Kentucky "thus shamefully anxious for traitors to vote?" Why but because they know that they are the hope of their traitor ticket?

The Union men of Kentucky wash their hands of the crime of ingratitude to Gov. Morton and the Union soldiers of Indiana.

As for our own State officials, they all appear to be too busily engaged in canvassing the State, and urging the people to vote for the Chicago anti-Union platform and the candidates upon it—the platform and candidate of the rebels and rebel sympathizers to think of the Kentucky soldiers, except as barriers to the accomplishment of Wood, Vallandigham, Pendleton and Jeff. Davis' wishes and desires.

We will publish the law our correspondent refers to in our next issue. The poll books, &c., will be sent by the Secretary of State to all the companies out of the State. The soldiers in the State are entitled to vote wherever they may be stationed.

A Good Hit by LONG JOHN.—One of the best ad captandum hits ever made on the stump, was that by Wentworth at Valparaiso, Ind. He said that the friends of slavery contend that it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow-citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution to God, to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now, if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God bring him back."

Who will vote for McClellan.

As the Baltimore Clipper says, there will, no doubt, be many good men, from various considerations satisfactory to themselves, who will vote for McClellan—some, too, of the relics of the old army, will also vote for him; but the great mass of his supporters will be found among that class of our people who have sympathized with the rebels, and rebel sympathizers who are also supporting McClellan, who gave the Conservatives to understand that Union victories were not proper subjects of rejoicing, to those who had enlisted under a platform that proposes to lay down all Federal arms and surrender the Government into the hands of Jeff. Davis.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts helden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

W. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

June 27, 1864-336-In.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

In Equity.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,

of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED & SMITH, and will attend the Courts of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,

in the Federal courts helden in Frankfort,

Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINCKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINCKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINCKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion,

Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmered Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1-y.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large lot of CANSEL, Pittsburgh, Youngstown,

and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest

market price. All orders will be promptly filled

for any point on the railroad or city, by applying

to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feeb twtf.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WILL respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have

opened a select stock of spring goods for

Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all

its branches, and will warrant their work to give

satisfaction, both as to its execution and the

charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JOHN TANNER was committed to

the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder

of his wife, two children and sister-in-law; and

for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th

July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do

hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED

DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the

said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of

Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be

affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d

day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the

73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINCKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, hair, either yellow or black complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammer in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to the Union Captain of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-In.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

In Equity.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

Against the Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs.

In the Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, as Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of \$6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Courthouse in the town of Palmyra, Ky., the West Union Suspension Bridge over the Little Miami river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

W. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-344.

NOTICE.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, one Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

W. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-344.

NOTICE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

EATNA INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

200 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00

100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00

200 Shares Rock of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 12,000 00

200 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 33,000 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00

200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,200 00

400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00

80 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,600 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 19,400 00

400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00

500 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00

400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00

150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 30,000 00

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00